the human warehousing practised by generations of Asylum doctors. This antipathy to a signifcant patient population partly accounts for his, and his colleagues and successors', failure to read patients' files more sympathetically. It is doubtful that any amount of information alone could have created understanding, or that where there already was hostility such information would not have contributed to misunderstanding.

Still awaiting the establishment of a Psychiatric Clinic, Clarke celebrated the opening of "an out-door Department" of the General Hospital in 1909. In a brief "Preface" to an issue of the Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane,[cvi] he asserted that "the relation of a Psychiatric Clinic to a General Hospital is as important as its relations to a Hospital for the Insane." The tenor of the article immediately following, "The Relationship of Psychiatry to General Medicine,"[cvii] suggests that it was rather more important. The prejudice of the general practitioner, who finds "the problems of Psychiatry ... unattractive, and ordinarily, distasteful" (5), had some basis in the nearly total absence of clinical method from psychiatry, whose specialists were what Clarke terms "metaphysicians," and whose stock in trade consisted of "a happy combination of divine inspiration, complicated theory, and ponderous phraseology" (5). Clarke's suspicions of the Freudians also cut him off from more sympathetic ways of reading.[cviii] Instead his sympathy was all for clinicians like Kahlbaum, Wernicke, and Kraepelin, who had done much to resolve another "bugaboo," classification: "a sort of picture puzzle" in which, as it became more "intricate and elaborate," the pieces "did not fit" or "add to the beauty of the picture" (6). The greatest obstacle to such work, and to the patient's "right" to enjoy clinical methods, is the present asylum system, with its "herding of the acute with chronic" (13). Clarke luridly depicts the Asylum as a "hideous nightmare both to friends and patients" and its inmates as the "stranded hulks of wretched humanity" who "forever haunt" the imagination of the people (one wonders which people) with "possibilities of what they may come to" (13).

Clarke's technique, and the direction of his bias, become even more obvious when his essay is contrasted with an essay on roughly the same topic, "The Relationship of the Hospital for the Insane to the General Practitioner,"[cix] by Harvey Clare, the Medical Director of Reception Hospital of the Toronto Asylum and later Medical Superintendent of the Asylum itself from 1920 to 1925. Written only a few years after Clarke's piece and published in the same journal, it is possibly a deliberate corrective. While Clare also advocates a